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HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES IN KUESTRIN-STETTIN AREA

Anti-Axis Armies Seen Preparing of Large-Scale Rhine Crossing in West

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—The enemy pressure from the bridgeheads south of Kuestrin, Goerlitz and Lebus has been slightly intensified. It appears, however, that on the Soviet side only a few regiments were engaged in the actions which resulted in some hard fighting. The battle for the German bridgeheads of Zehden continued. Hard fighting continues in the Kuestrin-Stettin area, but the enemy scored only an insignificant success in the last 24 hours.

The impetus of the Soviet attacks against the Oder bridgehead east of Stettin had already during the weekend abated even more during the past 24 hours. The Soviets did not go beyond local thrusts which were repulsed in time by the Germans. This means a great success of the German annihilation campaign in Pomerania. It compelled the Soviets to a temporary cessation of large-scale attacks and regrouping of their units.

Big Rhine Crossing Looms

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—On the northern wing of the large-scale Allied offensive front nothing changed within the past 24 hours from Monday to Tuesday noon. In the whole region between Emmerich and Bonn the enemy continued regrouping and concentrations for an attempt at a large-scale Rhine crossing which is to be expected with certainty. That this will happen soon is indicated by the intensification of the Allied artillery fire and more frequent reconnoitering drives which were all repelled.

At the Romagen bridgehead pressure and counterpressure are maintaining a balance. The American bridgehead is not usable in its present stage. What matters to the German Command is to prevent the Americans from reaching or cutting off the motor highway leading from Cologne to the south.

In front of Coblenz apparently no change occurred. The 3rd American Army is attacking with strong eccentric tendency, but its pressure is particularly increasing southward. The regions of Witlich and Bernkaetel were the focal points of that fighting. In consequence of powerful German reaction the enemy was still unable to take possessions of the whole Moselle between Trier and Coblenz, not to speak of reaching the left bank of the river.

The most grim fighting on the Western Front at present is being waged at the bridgehead on the Rhine opposite Remagen. Fighting is still in preparatory stage since the Americans, after they pushed into the bridgehead, have been unable to expand it in depth to form a base and since Field Marshal Walter von Model apparently is still busy bringing up reinforcements for a massed concentric attack against the American bridgehead. At present the American divisions are striving to expand their bridgehead while the Germans are trying to deny them any ground.

Along the line from Rheinbretbach-Ohlenberg, the Americans, after heavy artillery preparation, launched an attack in an easterly direction, but were soon checked and incurred heavy losses. From the sector of Lake Laach several German groups which had been encircled by the numerically far superior American forces during the past 48 hours fought their way back to the German positions.

Reach Frankfort Road

Domei

ZURICH, March 13.—Lieutenant General Hodges' armored 1st American army spearheads in the Remagen bridgehead have reached the great Frankfort-Cologne-Duisburg auto highway, one of Germany's lifeline east of the Rhine, according to frontline reports. General Patton's 3rd army troops have all the west bank of the Rhine from Coblenz to the north, advancing five miles, and they now control all the north bank of the Moselle apart from six miles stretch southwest of Cochem, the same reports added.

U.S. Coal Miners May Strike

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 13.—Coal miners in the United States belonging to the United Mine Workers under the presidency of John L. Lewis are threatening to start a big strike scheduled for March 28 and it will result in crippling about 30 per cent of the war production plants throughout the country, according to a Washington report.

Soviet Paper Raps Vatican for Aiding Fascist Elements

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—Strong attack upon the Vatican for its alleged support of reactionary Fascist forces in Italy was made in the current issue of the Soviet journal, War and Working Class, according to a Moscow report. After denouncing that General Mario Roatta, former Italian Chief of Staff, called the "butcher of Slovenian people," was not put on trial until one year after the armistice, the paper declared, "In the fight against the complete elimination of Fascists and the creation of free democratic Italy, reactionary forces lean for the support on the Vatican and clerics who take orders from there. The Vatican has done not a little to save from punishment a number of prominent Fascist leaders. It is largely on the insistence of the Vatican that numerous Fascist appointees still hold leading posts under the local Government parties in southern Italy."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 13

North of the Drau, renewed Soviet and Bulgarian attacks against our bridgeheads broke down with heavy losses to the enemy. East of Lake Balaton our panzer formations and grenadiers despite deeply echeloned enemy fortifications and strong anti-tank barrages fought their way further into the depth of the Soviet positions.

At the central Slovakian mountain front the Soviets north of Schemnitz made only small territorial gains against the embittered resistance of our strong points.

At Schwarzwasser, the Soviets were stopped in front of our rear positions and again driven back toward the southeast while south of the upper Vistula, all enemy breakthrough attempts were foiled. North of Ratibor the enemy due to his high losses continued his attacks with weaker forces only.

The Soviet fighting group, encircled in Striegau, was wiped out after several relief attacks from the heights north of the town had been frustrated and in the course of the four days' battle the Soviets, apart from considerable losses in men, lost 52 tanks, 40 guns and a great amount of smaller weapons.

North of Frankfort-on-the-Oder our troops also yesterday prevented the enemy from enlarging his bridgehead, while at the southern fringe of Kuestrin, the opponent was thrown out of a break-in point. In front of Stettin, Soviet breakthrough attempts due to their high losses decreased in intensity and coherence and only in the northern part of the bridgehead the enemy scored insignificant indentations. Northeast of Greifenhagen our panzer formations regained a previously fighting sector against strong Soviet resistance. The Kolberg garrison repelled repeated enemy attacks supported by tanks.

In West Prussia at Neustadt, strong Soviet panzer formations advanced further toward the northeast but the enemy attacking in the direction of Gotenhafen was stopped by counterattacks. In front of the salient between Zuckau and Tiengendorf most of the Soviet attacks were repelled with high losses to the enemy and Dirschau was lost after hard fighting. Our army, operating in West Prussia, since the beginning of the Soviet winter offensive destroyed 2,046 enemy tanks.

In the west enemy reconnaissance restricted to numerous unsuccessful Soviet reconnaissance thrusts and single attacks at Zinten. Also on the 10th day of the defensive battle in Courland, all breakthrough attempts of the Soviet 20th Army southeast of Frauenburg broke down without achieving decisive territorial gains. In this area 205 enemy tanks were destroyed since the beginning of the great defensive battle.

In the west enemy reconnaissance thrusts against the Dutch island of Schouwen as well as along the lower and middle Rhine were frustrated. East of Remagen the Americans threw into the battle further reinforcements in order to enforce an enlargement of their bridgehead and after hard fighting the enemy occupied some localities and heights. In the area east of Wittlich enemy attacks against our positions on the western bank of the Mosel were frustrated but in counterattacks the enemy was thrown back. West of Berncastel renewed American attacks broke down and the majority of the enemy tanks, employed in this area, were destroyed.

In central Italy, British reconnaissance thrusts were frustrated at Bagnacavallo.

Heavy damage was caused by attacks of American bomber formations especially in the residential quarters of Swinemuende, Wien and Marburg-on-the-Lahn. British terror bombers attacked localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area especially Dortmund. During the night the Reich capital was attacked by enemy bombers.

Mountbatten Back in India

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, who had been in Chungking discussing the military situation with General Chiang Kai-shek and high American officers, returned to India today, according to a Chungking report.

India Air Force Created

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—The India Naval Air Unit will hereafter be called the India Air Force, it was announced by the Royal Air Force today, according to a London dispatch. The present strength of the India Air Force is reported to be 27,000 men.

BRITAIN ANXIOUS TO KEEP ROLE OF EMPIRE BANKER

Much Depends on Her Ability to Maintain Sterling Bloc Intact, Writes Einzig

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The British Treasury's decision on the working of South African goldmines with the aid of British capital, is awaited with great interest as a pointer toward the official attitude regarding lending to countries in the British Empire and the sterling area after the war, according to a comment by Paul Einzig, economist, in a recent issue of the Financial Times. The most important question affecting the financial, and even the political, inter-Empire relations is Einzig writes. Will Britain be able to resume her role as a lending center of the Empire? Einzig continues:

"At first sight it appears absurd that this country should lend to its creditors. There are circumstances, however, in which it would be possible for this country to lend to countries of the sterling area regardless of the fact that it has now become a debtor country.

"No doubt, regardless of their changed financial position, the Dominions will require capital from outside sources. The repayment of blocked sterling balances will presumably be spread over a long period, and annuities will not be large enough to satisfy current capital requirements in the receiving countries. The net absorbing capacity of local investors will not be sufficient to enable the Dominions to finance internally all requirements.

"The choice lies between raising capital in Britain or in the United States. While there is undoubtedly ample scope for American capital, it would be preferable for the Empire to be financed largely from London. As far as capital required for the purchase of industrial and transport equipment is concerned, the placing of the initial order determines the flow of subsequent orders. If London should suspend its lending activity until wartime liabilities are paid off or are drastically reduced, it might be too late.

"Whether it will be possible for this country to fulfill its role as banker of the Empire will depend on the nature of the arrangements made for the continuation of the sterling bloc. If the sterling bloc is abolished or reduced, it will be difficult for Britain to lend to the Empire without running grave risks. Even if capital export assumes the form of goods deliveries, the necessity of importing raw materials for the manufacture of goods to be exported will lead to an increase in our current trade deficit. The position will be even worse if the country grants financial loans the proceeds of which are spent elsewhere.

"It is to the interest of the Dominions to agree to the adoption of a watertight currency system to avoid becoming entirely dependent on capital markets outside the sterling bloc."

1,350 RAIDERS BOMB REICH

Area Between Baltic and Frankfort-on-the-Main Heavily Attacked

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—Military and naval targets on the German Baltic coast and six railyards in the area between Frankfort-on-the-Main on the Rhine were attacked today by approximately 1,350 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U.S. 8th Air Force, according to a London dispatch. More than 750 fighters escorted the bombers. Approximately 650 of the bombers went to the Baltic and the remainder of the force attacked the marshalling yards at Killenburg, Wetzlar, Marburg and Friedburg.

This afternoon well over 1,000 Lancasters and Halifaxes of the RAF Bomber Command escorted by fighters made a concentrated attack on the communications center of Dortmund in the Ruhr.

Polish Soldiers Interned

Domei

MADRID, March 13.—About 6,000 officers of the former Polish Home Army controlled by the Polish Exile Government in London, are interned in the Bubartov camp near Lublin, the Polish paper Dziennik Polski reports. Conditions in the camp are said to be very bad. At regular intervals, according to the paper, groups of these officers are deported from the camp to an unknown destination. Also near Radomsk all prisons are filled with soldiers of the Home Army and arrests are continuing.

His Majesty Receives Detailed Reports On Conditions in Raid-Devastated Areas

Deeply solicitous over the conditions of the people, now subjected to frequent enemy air raids, His Majesty the Emperor has sent Chamberlains Torahiko Nagazumi and Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji on unofficial inspection visits to the areas in Tokyo hit by the enemy. The first visit was conducted by Chamberlain Nagazumi at the time of the February 25 raid, and the second by Chamberlain Prince Tokudaiji on Monday following the Saturday raid. The inspection results were reported to His Imperial Majesty.

After spending all day Monday in inspecting the assaulted areas and learning of the conditions of the victims, how the armed forces, police, fire fighters and air defense units conducted their activities, and how the victims were given relief, Chamberlain Prince Tokudaiji presented a detailed report to His Imperial Majesty on Tuesday.

In January and February, His Imperial Majesty summoned the chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils while they met in Tokyo in January and February and listened to their reports on conditions in the provinces in respect to enemy air attacks.

Nishio Encourages Sufferers

In view of the frequent enemy air raids on Tokyo, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, issued the following official instructions on Tuesday:

"I feel deeply sorry for the disasters caused by the enemy air raids. I cannot fully express my profound sympathy toward the Metropolitan residents who have suffered from the enemy attacks. At the same time, my resentment against the brutal conduct of the enemy cannot be exaggerated."

Encouraging the sufferers, General Nishio further said, "I hope that those who have been rendered homeless due to the enemy raids will further bolster their determination to annihilate the enemy. I should like to advise those who have not to attend to their duties in Tokyo and to stay here in defiance of their recent sufferings, and the others, to evacuate from the Metropolis as soon as possible, in order to take up their new tasks in the production of foodstuffs, armaments and others, vital for the defense of the country.

"Those who remain in Tokyo should redouble their determination to defend the capital at all costs while contributing toward the increase of Japan's war efforts. All the Japanese, whether they be in the capital or in the countryside, must realize that they are full-fledged fighters and must exert their utmost efforts to frustrate the enemy invasion schemes, thus to complete their mission of defending the Japanese Empire."

F.D.R. NAMES DELEGATES FOR SAN FRANCISCO MEET

Wants Hull to Be Stettinius' Adviser—Vandenberg, Stassen, Others Selected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 12.—A subtle move to assure a smooth relationship with Congress, and thus avoid a repetition of Wilson's difficulties with Congress over the League of Nations after the last World War, is seen in the strategic planning to secure the right delegation to represent the United States at the United Nation World Security Conference to be held at San Francisco on April 25, according to the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

President Roosevelt has demonstrated his intention to avoid all possible difficulties by proposing that Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, should come out of his retirement and act as chief adviser to Edward Stettinius, present Secretary of State, according to the same report, thus placing the prestige of the former Secretary and his popularity with his Congressional associates behind the agreement.

Roosevelt has included not only Democratic members of Congress in the delegation but has also appointed Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, who has more influence in the Senate on foreign policy matters than any other Republican colleague, Representative Charles Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, and a strong supporter of the President's foreign policy since the days before Pearl Harbor, and Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota. According to the correspondent, Stassen's appointment was a surprise because he was passed by as a leader of the Republican Party by Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

The correspondent furthermore states that Stassen is looked on as a strong contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, and that his presence in San Francisco will increase his chances. The speed shown by the administration in selecting the delegation is unusual, states the correspondent, and the announcement of the names was made without advance consultation with the delegates. Accordingly, there is criticism among the Republican Senators that the Republican Party leaders were not consulted beforehand.

Pravda Hits Sweden

Domei

MOSCOW, March 12.—Sweden on account of its own "false neutrality," has only itself to blame for its present weak position in the world, writes the international correspondent of the Pravda in dealing with the preparations for the San Francisco Conference.

If Sweden did not belong to those governments which had been invited to attend the San Francisco Conference, it was due to the fact that Sweden had maneuvered itself into a position where its voice would not be heard in settling the vital questions concerning the future of Europe and of the whole world.

Moreover, if Swedens international prestige was so small at present, the Pravda declares, this was exclusively due to the pro-German foreign policy of its ruling classes. This policy was now bearing fruit. Swedish capitalists were convinced that this policy would be profitable but their calculations were wrong, the paper added.

CAMBODIA SHAKES OFF DOMINATION BY FRANCE

Ruler Proclaims Independence And Abrogation of Franco-Cambodian Treaty

By S. SAKUMA, M. MATSUDA, and S. SUGANO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHNOM-PENH, March 13.—The King of Cambodia proclaimed today at 10 a.m. the independence of Cambodia and the abrogation of the treaty binding Cambodia to France as the latter's protectorate.

The proclamation follows:

"The Treaty and Agreement which established French protectorate over Cambodia becomes null and void on and after the day of signing of the present proclamation.

"Consequently the Kingdom of Cambodia becomes an independent State from today.

"The entire people should realize this important fact, and strive for the prosperity of Cambodia, cooperating fully with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Sphere."

Government Issues Statement
By S. SAKUMA, M. MATSUDA and S. SUGANO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHNOM-PENH, March 13.—With the proclamation of independence issued by the King of Cambodia, the Government of Cambodia issued the following statement today.

"In view of the present world conditions and the prevailing situation in East Asia, the Kingdom of Cambodia does not recognize any necessity for the protection of France hereafter, and thus hereby declares the nullification hereafter of the Treaty establishing French protectorate, and declares the restoration of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

"Remembering the glorious past history of the people, the Kingdom of Cambodia will devote its efforts to its prosperity as a link in the common prosperity sphere, under the principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, and will also cooperate with Japan by utilizing all possible natural resources for the attainment of the above aim, placing entire confidence in the Empire of Japan."

Reparations Body Formed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 13.—The formation of an Allied Reparations Committee to be established in Moscow for the purpose of compelling Germany after her defeat to pay reparations for the destruction caused to anti-Axis territories was announced by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, in Washington today. He said that this was the first step in implementing the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference.

As the United States delegate to the Moscow meeting, Stettinius has appointed Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor.

YIOJIMA JAPANESE CHECK REPEATED YANK ATTACKS

Kill or Wound 1,250 U.S. Troops, Capture Numerous Arms on March 11, 12

Under stubborn American pressure, Japanese Forces on Yiojima are holding firmly their strategic points in the northern part of the island and are continuing to fight gallantly.

On the northern front, the invasion forces persistently directed assaults all through the day on March 11, but our Forces held their positions securely.

In the Tamanayama and Higashiyama areas, bitter fighting was still raging on March 11 amid hails of shells, although the bombing and strafing attacks from the air were dull on this day.

At dawn March 12, the Americans concentrated their combatting fire on the entire front to North Village, and under cover of concentrated trench mortar fire the United States land forces, supported by tank units, commenced an all-out assault against the entire length of the Japanese line, which is however, firmly held by our Garrison Forces.

Part of the Japanese shock attack units which sallied forth to attack the American forces on the night of March 8 was still fighting on March 12.

On the Tenzan front, the Americans are trying to infiltrate our positions, but all attempts so far have been crushed.

On March 14 the United States forces, under the protection of heavy and severe bombing operations again began to launch an all-out attack with the aid of tank units, resulting in the commencement of intense fighting.

On the northern front the Imperial Forces killed or wounded 1,250 Americans, besides blowing up 4 tanks on March 11 and 12, while they captured 75 weapons, including 60 automatic rifles and 15 machine guns.

GOEBBELS LAUDS WORKERS

Addresses Big Delegation of Foreign Laborers

Domei

BERLIN, March 12.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, received a big delegation of foreign laborers with representatives from nearly all the nations of the continent. In his address, Dr. Goebbels stated that the foreign laborers have made a contribution toward the liberation of the continent which should not be underestimated.

If the hostile countries had believed that they would be able to start an underground movement against the Reich, this hope had been frustrated for there had never been the least indication of such a development, he added.

When the Soviets entered Reich territory in the east and the hour of test had come for the foreign laborers in Germany thousands and thousands of laborers of foreign nations including those from the eastern territories moved together with the Germans in endless treks toward the west, Dr. Goebbels said.

Millions of people of all European nations on which our enemies had set their hope, today faithfully and resolutely are working for Germany. These foreign workers would some day leave Germany not with hate but as honest friends, because they learned to know our people in hard hours and because they gained the conviction that after this war a free socialist Europe would come into existence, he emphasized.

Stresses Soviet Problem

Domei

GENEVA, March 12.—The future will teach Britain that she cannot ignore the gigantic Soviet problem—she must face this problem immediately in a realistic spirit, and we must be as cold-blooded as the Soviets, writes A. C. Chesterton in the British periodical, Truth. He continues, it must be realized that the advance of the Red Army is not only aimed at conquering Germany but that it represents an invasion of Europe as was never before experienced in history.

Bretton Woods Pact Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 13.—Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury speaking in Minneapolis today, warned that if the United States rejects the Bretton Woods monetary agreement, then other peace and security conferences, including the forthcoming United Nations' World Security Conference in San Francisco, may end unsuccessfully, according to a Minneapolis report.

Swift Control Steps Taken by Japanese In Kwangchow Area

Domei

CANTON, March 13.—Military measures against the French leased territory of Kwangchow were swiftly executed. At 10 a.m., March 10, Japanese troops disarmed the French military and police forces at Suiki and West Barracks. The complete control of Luichow Peninsula has an extremely important strategical importance.

INVADERS SMASHED BACK IN CARABALIO FIGHTING

Enemy Forces Commence Landing Operations at Zamboanga; Fleet Repulsed

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 12.—Bloody fighting rages between the Japanese Forces entrenched in strong natural defenses and the enemy troops driving to invade the Bayombong area over the Carabalio range, which divides the central Luzon plain and Cagayan valley. A particularly bitter contest rages for a pass on the road between Manila and Aparri.

The enemy drive is two-pronged. One force is pushing northward on the line binding Tayug and San Nicolas, while another is driving up along the already existent road from the San Jose area and meanwhile constructing a new automobile highway. These attempts are being made in order to break through the Carabalio barrier.

Powerful enemy units have been subjecting the Japanese stronghold in the vicinity of Puncan, 15 kilometers north of San Jose, to assaults since February 25. The enemy's invasion attempts have been frustrated by the Japanese, who, holding stubbornly to their positions, are hacking into the enemy ranks. A close quarter combat unit composed of 10 men and led by Second Lieutenant Hino on the night of March 9, drove to the north of San Jose and there assaulted the enemy bivouac area, destroying a tent and two trucks and killing and wounding more than 50 of the enemy.

Detouring from the east of San Jose, however, an enemy force of about 1,000, made a frenzied thrust to the vicinity of Minuli, south of Balete Pass. This force was repulsed by sharp Japanese counter-drives.

Meanwhile, another enemy force attacked the Japanese position at a pass 10 kilometers northwest of Minuli. After intense fighting, the Japanese knocked the enemy out of the pass on the afternoon of March 10. With several hundred enemy troops operating furtively in the region between these two passes, the Japanese have been hacking into their ranks since the night of March 10, and have been inflicting heavy losses.

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINES BASE, March 12.—Protected by innumerable airplanes, battleships and cruisers, enemy transports, which since the morning of March had been proceeding from the west toward Zamboanga on the southeast side of Mindanao Island, reached Basilan Island opposite Zamboanga. The enemy commenced landing there the same afternoon.

Then, from early morning March 10, the enemy carried out fleet bombardments and bombings on Zamboanga and with tanks in the lead started to land shortly after 9.00 a.m. on the shoreline facing the old airfield on Zamboanga.

The Japanese Army Units drove the enemy to the north side of the airfield, where fierce fighting is going on. The enemy had concentrated two battleships, two cruisers, five destroyers, 10 torpedo boats, 70 large and small transport vessels and 90 landing boats at first for the Zamboanga landing operations, but in face of the grim shock attacks from the air and sea by the Japanese Units, the enemy was forced to withdraw the greater portion of the fleet to the west by evening of March 10.

A Member of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 12.—In the Antipolo area, in Morong on the coast of Laguna Lake south of Antipolo, and on Corregidor Island, the Japanese are locked in deadly struggles battling day and night with numerically far superior enemy forces.

Intensifying their offensive against the Japanese positions east of Manila, the enemy forces have been concentrating their attacks on the area west of Antipolo located east of Montalban. As a result of the enemy's offensive move, devastating battles are being unfolded in the vicinity of Antipolo.

Sending reinforcements by trucks and barges, the enemy has been repeatedly assailing Morong under cover of aircraft activities. The fact that some 300 enemy planes have been daily raiding the Morong area, reveals the intensity of enemy machine-gunning and bombing attacks.

On Corregidor Island, Japanese warriors, who have been putting up a stiff resistance for the last 20 days, are still engaged in bloody battles each with grim determination to kill 100 enemy soldiers single-handed.

OVER 71 OSAKA RAIDERS BLASTED BY JAPANESE

About 90 B-29's Stage Night Attack Over Kansai Metropolis, Announces I.H.Q.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. March 14

"War results gained in counterattacking the enemy planes that raided the Osaka district between midnight of March 13 and daybreak of the following day follow:

Shot down ..... 11 planes
Damaged .... About 60 planes."

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
At noon, March 14

"About 90 B-29 bombers attacked the Osaka district for about three hours from 11:30 p.m. on March 13 and blind-bombed the city area through clouds.

"As the result of the blind-bombing, damage was caused to various places in the city but the bulk of the fire was extinguished by about 9:30 a.m. on March 14.

"A considerable number of the attacking enemy planes were shot down or damaged by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in their counterattacking operations and details of the result are now being investigated."

Flew at Low Altitude

Divided into small formations or singly, about 90 B-29 bombers based in the Marianas blind-bombed the city limits of Osaka through clouds for about three hours from 11:30 p.m. on Tuesday, this being the third largest scale bombing attack carried out by the U.S. 21st Bomber Command following the raid over Tokyo during the small hours of the morning of March 10 and over Nagoya at dawn of March 12.

Flying at an altitude of 2,000 or 3,000 meters, the American raiders penetrating through the direction of the southwestern part of Kii Peninsula on Tuesday night entered over Osaka one after another and they dropped explosives mainly incendiaries over the city limits and Amagasaki as well as Fuse.

The blind-bombing attack lasted for about three hours during which considerable damage was caused at various places in Osaka, and most of the fires were brought under control by official and civilian fire fighters by about 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

In Amagasaki city, damage caused by the air raids was minimized by the dauntless activities of the citizens and all the flames were put out promptly.

Prior to the bombing attack over Osaka, a lone B-29 bomber raided the southern part of Shikoku and Hiroshima for about one hour from 9 p.m. while another flew over Nagoya dropping incendiary bombs in the mountainous area.

Engaging in a series of counterattacking operations, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces blasted a considerable number of the B-29 bombers of which as the Imperial Headquarters announced the war results in detail are now under investigation.

2 P-51 Planes Shot Down

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, March 13.—Two enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese Forces when a formation of more than 10 P-51's came attacking Hahajima on the morning of March 11. During daylight on the same day an aggregate total of 34 small and large enemy aircraft appeared over Chichijima, and again some large planes attacked the same island in several waves before daybreak yesterday.

Liberty Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—The Liberty ship Robert J. Walker was sunk by torpedo attacks of Japanese submarines near the Australian coast several weeks ago, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a Washington report.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

The New Party

As first hand experience with war comes increasingly to the Japanese homeland, the Japanese nation is moving apace in all fields to cope vigorously with the developing situation. The various administrative measures undertaken by the Government in rapid succession to insure the strengthening of production, transport, and distribution activities; the extraordinary measures undertaken for the relief of air raid victims; the reconvening of the Imperial Diet last Sunday to deal with the latest situation; all indicate the energy with which the urgent demands of the times are being met.

Less spectacular, less tangible, and less specific, perhaps, but even more fundamental are the steps which are being taken to strengthen the bases of the nation's political life. Activities along this line are no less important than immediate administrative measures, for a strong and united popular movement running through the whole of society must necessarily underlie all specific measures to make them really effective.

In this connection, it is gratifying to note the progress which is being made in the organization of the new political party which is expected to re-vitalize and strengthen the political life of the nation. The subject of much discussion for several months, the establishment of such a party had become a burning issue even before the convening of the 86th Session of the Diet last December. Now at last the party is expected to make its formal appearance very shortly.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, who recently resigned from his position in the Cabinet as Minister of State Without Portfolio in order to devote all his energies to the formation of the new party, invited some three thousand prominent leaders throughout the country to cooperate in the work. In response to this invitation, the first meeting of three hundred men who are to be the sponsors of the party was held last Thursday, at which time a committee was formed to speed the plans for the actual organization of the party. As the result, it is expected that the formal inauguration of the party will take place very shortly.

The chief purpose in establishing this new national party has been variously described as that of re-organizing the people, or as that of creating a national structure for victory, or as that of expanding the political power of the people. Wherever the emphasis may be laid, however, there is no question that all of these purposes are being regarded as imperative by the masses in order to cope with the growing severity of the wartime conditions in the nation, and all of them boil down essentially to the question of strengthening the country through vigorous political activity.

While it is true that the initial impetus for the establishment of the new political party arose in connection with the anticipated dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and the Manhood Corps of the former organization, it is significant that the present movement has gone beyond such considerations. Regardless of what may be done with these older organizations, the people have come to demand the creation of the new party as an instrumentality through which they can give shape to their intense desire for greater national unity. The new party has come to represent, therefore, not a reorganization or a re-direction of the old political forces, but a new and spontaneous upsurge of the public demanding expression through a more efficient political machinery.

The progress of the movement for the formation of this party has not been without some vicissitudes. For a time it seemed that several political parties would emerge instead of the one which is now about to make its appearance. The recent resignation of thirty-six members of the House of Representatives from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association seemed to indicate a trend toward the formation of several political parties, for these members are in a position to form independent bargaining blocs or negotiating bodies within the House. But other members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association have evinced their willingness to cooperate with the new party from various angles, with the result that the formation of the one new party is now assured.

In view of such a background, some of the aspects of the movement for the establishment of the new party may be subject to criticism from some quarters, but these pale into insignificance beside the all-important fact that the new party represents essentially the overwhelming desire of the great masses of the people. The new party is not a party of politicians nor a product of political maneuverings. It is the instrument of the people who wish loyally to carry out their duties to the Empire through a most efficient and effective political channel. The people realize as never before that in order to win final victory they must concentrate all their energies upon the prosecution of the war, and they realize that this calls for a more adequate political organization of their war efforts. The new political party, formed in response to this popular demand, is thus an integral part of the movement for the construction of a more militant national structure which shall be commensurate with the growing intensity of the war situation.

It is because of this fact that the people have been showing such marked attention to the progress of the formation of this new party, as evidenced by the various proposals advanced by various civic bodies since toward the latter part of last year. There is no doubt that the question of the formation of the new party has created a revived sense of political responsibility among the masses. In causing this result alone, if for no other reason, the new party has already achieved a valuable initial success.

No Account

The impecunious young man, writing to his bank requesting that a new check-book be forwarded to him, concluded his letter:

"Kindly let me know how my account stands."

He received the following reply: "Sir; In reply to your letter, we beg to state that your account does not stand. You withdrew its last support on the 2nd inst."

A Year Ago Today

March 15, 1944

Attesting to the shortage of manpower in the United States armed forces, a dispatch from Washington said that it was estimated that from 200,000 to 250,000 men now deferred as essential industrial workers will be inducted into the armed services under the new selective service directive, which virtually halts deferments for registrants under 26 years of age.

• • •

John Edmond, leader of the opposition, declared in the Dail Eireann, National Parliament that the people of Eire are united in their unanimous support of the independent and autonomous stand taken by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in repulsing the Anglo-American interference with her policy of neutrality, according to a dispatch from Belfast.

• • •

Congressman Emmanuel Celler, Democrat of New York and one of the leading American champions of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, called on Britain to "cease appeasing the Arabs," according to a report by the Daily Express correspondent in Washington.

• • •

The exchange vessel Gripsholm, carrying 663 American repatriates entered New York harbor.

• • •

Imperial Japanese Units stationed at Thaingup, south of Akyab, on the Burmese coast, shot down an enemy fighter plane in the afternoon when two Bristol Beau fighters attempted to attack our position. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side, which repulsed the other raider.

• • •

The Finnish Legislature decided to reject the Soviet Government's conditions for peace negotiations, and the note of refusal was handed to Madam Kollotay, Soviet Minister to Sweden.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

People Are Capable of Great Patriotism

By MASAMICHI ROYAMA, M.P.

II

MacArthur's Secret Hope

In conclusion, a word must be spoken in regard to the racial political problem of the Philippines. On the surface, this question may appear to be totally unrelated with the question of the Philippines' geographical position but a closer analysis will show that such an observation is unfounded.

The fact that General MacArthur has launched his offensive against the Philippines may have been due to his desire to re-establish his reputation. On the other hand, there is a likelihood that he launched it with the secret hope that the Filipinos would simultaneously stage a mass revolt. This secret hope of MacArthur's is a product of the American conception that the Filipinos yet have not developed a true spirit of patriotism and that they will not fight against the United States for the sake of their independence. The Americans, moreover, believe that the Filipinos, in the 40 years of American domination, have become too intoxicated with the love of individualism and materialism and that, in this critical hour of the war, the Filipinos can be easily won over by the lure of the promise of plenty.

In the light of the past racial, political history of the Philippines, this observation of the Americans may not be all untrue. It seems that the greater part of the Filipinos are neutral in this war of the Pacific. This is not the attitude only of the masses but also of some leaders.

But, on the other hand, time has changed. Although this does not apply to the whole of the Philippines, men like President Jose P. Laurel have appeared on the scene. These men have recognized the current of world history and have awakened to the fact that the destiny of the people of the Philippines and the people of Asia is one and the same. Particularly since the declaration of independence two years ago, these leaders have been directing their efforts toward the abandonment of this indifferent attitude of the Filipinos and the realization of their new destiny. It is thus not a surprise that the Philippines declared war on the United States when the American air force carried out its attack on Manila.

Various Motives

In looking at the Filipino guerrillas, it will be found that all of them do not have ill-feeling or hatred toward Japan. Some of them, like one ex-governor, have joined the guerrilla forces from political motives, while still others have joined the ranks of bushwhackers to take advantage of the existing confusion. In the ranks of these guerrillas, it may be thus said that the feeling of true patriotism has not yet been fully nurtured.

On the other hand, this lack of the true understanding of the mission of the Philippines is to be found among influential people who possess a national consciousness. This group believes that it is enough to gain independence; it does not realize that this independence is inseparable with the future of Japan and that the future of the Philippines is as an active partner in the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere.

Thus, there is some foundation for the wishful thinking of the Americans that the Filipinos will turn their backs against Japan. But, on the other hand, there is the other side of the story. That is, the defiant defense of the Japanese Forces will exert a great effect on the attitude of the Filipinos. In the second place, in view of the strong political leadership of President Laurel and others, the unity of the Philippines cannot be destroyed even though there should exist these indifferent Filipino groups. The extension of great powers to the Philippine Republic following the declaration of its independence has provided the basis for the strengthening by the Philippine Government of its power and for properly disposing its obligations. In the third place, there runs in the blood of all Filipinos the love of their land. This is exemplified in the strong resistance of Filipino leaders at the time of the Spanish invasion and in the resistance of the Filipino Independence Army at the time of the American invasion.

Thus, with proper leadership, the people of the Philippines are capable of the same patriotism shown by their ancestors. It is possible therefore to imbue in the Filipino people the real love of their country. Now, indeed, has come the time for the Filipinos to develop their true racial qualities. It is my belief that the destiny of the Philippines is inseparable with Asia, a fact which is inexorable in view of the geographical position of that country.

(End)

Camouflage

"Why do you always put a dictation sign on your letters as if you had a secretary? You do not keep a typist."

"Well, the fact is my spelling's a bit shaky."

DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

By JAPONICUS

I

A Britisher is said to have pronounced the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization, Dumbarton "Hoaks" Proposals. His pronouncement on the Proposals, if not his pronunciation of the word "oaks", seems to be correct. This may simply mean that the Britisher happened to be a Cockney. It may, however, signify that he meant something more serious. Possibly the Britisher was recollecting Uncle Sam's hoax staged immediately after World War I,—an ardent proposal by the American President in Paris for the establishment of a league of nations and the brusque refusal to ratify by the senatorial one-third in Washington. More probably he referred to the astonishing features of the Proposals, which while solemnly declaring the principle of the sovereign equality of all "peace-loving states", virtually takes away both the equality and the sovereignty of minor states by investing the so-called Security Council with sovereign and dictatorial power.

Special emphasis laid by Edward R. Stettinius, whenever the U.S. State Secretary deals in his recent addresses with Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, on the sovereignty, equality and freedom of nations rather than on the extraordinary power to be conferred on Great Powers to interfere into the affairs of minor nations lends countenance to this "hoaks" interpretation.

Whether "hoaks" or not, the Proposals will constitute the basis of the discussions at the San Francisco Conference of the Anti-Axis Nations to be held on April 25, 1945. Moreover, the Major Anti-Axis Powers may assume a "take or leave" attitude to satellite nations assembled at the California Conference and the latter may be lured or compelled to accept it, just as they were to join the United Nations during the present war. The substance of the Proposals may ultimately be elaborated into the form of a draft treaty. It would not, therefore, be amiss to examine with some care the essential characteristics of the proposed organization.

The Proposals are characterized by what might be termed the punitive, in contrast to the impartial, conception of world peace, more so than the Covenant of the League of Nations.

It is common knowledge that the Covenant of the League of Nations was a melange of the ideas on world peace entertained by three Anglo-Saxon statesmen, President Woodrow Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, and General Smuts. For instance, the Wilsonian idea of a league for a mutual guarantee of the territorial integrity and political independence of its members found expression in Article 10 of the Covenant. Cecil's proposals regarding the pacific settlement of international disputes and economic and military sanctions were embodied in Articles 15 and 16. Smuts' conception of a league as a guardian of the inhabitants of the former Empires in Europe yet incapable of standing by themselves was embodied, though in a radically modified form, in provisions on mandates. It is curious to find that Leon Bourgeois, who had devoted a large part of his life to the elaboration and propagation of the doctrines of world organization and published "Pour La Societe des Nations" as early as 1910, and who served as chairman of the official French Commission for drafting a league plan had little influence on the Covenant of the League of Nations. The father of the French school of solidarisme social seems to have been influenced by the political realism of Clemenceau, his chief, who was wholely interested in securing the spoils of victory and advantages of military superiority, and by the revengeful spirit which permeated French public opinion. Thus Bourgeois declared in 1916 that the League could only be founded after the establishment of a victorious peace. In 1918 he changed his mind and advocated the immediate establishment of a League among the allied powers. The two apparently contradictory statements were reflections of his basic conception that the League was to serve as a protective instrument to safeguard the fruits of victory or as an instrument for hastening the day of victory. "Voici que l'heure des liberations, des reparations, des restitutions a sonne. Et voici egalment que vient l'heure des chatisement." So he declared on the eve of the Armistice. It elucidates the punitive conception the French philosopher-statesman came to entertain under the influence of war-fever. While the French plan as a whole failed to impress his colleagues, the one point in which he succeeded to convince his Anglo-Saxon collaborators at Hotel Crillon was in limiting the membership of the League to the allied and neutral nations. It seems that Wilson, Cecil and Smuts did not exactly like this. Indeed, Lord Robert Cecil had urged in his speech on World Opinion and the League of Nations, which he delivered before the University of Birmingham on November 12, 1918, that the League should not only be withheld from the defeated States, but should be imposed on them. The neutral countries, too, were in favor of immediate universalism. And it is generally acknowledged that the adoption of the punitive conception proved not a boon but a detriment to the healthy progress of the Geneva organization. But the shades of Clemenceau and Bourgeois seem to be directing the minds of Roosevelt and other Anti-Axis statesmen, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals being even more dominated by the punitive conception of peace than the League Covenant.

The proposed international organization is to be established under the designation of "The United Nations". Some learned persons obsessed by a historic lore may find even the title of the "League of Nations" somewhat objectionable. The "League" calls back memories of many a Holy League directed against somebody, the Hugenots, or the Turks, etc., etc.—landmarks of human animosity certainly unworthy of a lofty design to establish world peace. To the ordinary peace-loving citizens, if not to the "peace-loving nations", of the present day the "League of Nations" would certainly be less objectionable than "The United Nations", the latter reminding them among others of those inhuman spectacles, which they witnessed, of innocent women and children massacred through the indiscriminate bombing of American and British airmen.

Membership of the organization is to be confined to all "peace-loving states". The "peace-loving nations" is a self-laudatory expression employed by the Anti-Axis statesmen to designate their countries, whatever their past records, as a slogan, a party catchword with an implication that the enemy nations are like Al Capone and his associates. This war-cry is to find its way into a solemn charter to establish an organization "to maintain international security, to develop friendly relations among nations, and to achieve international cooperation". It might have struck even Wilson, Cecil and Smuts (of 1919) as the height of folly. But the Anti-Axis statesmen may after all be quite logical in view of their own theory of world peace—a punitive theory which was entertained by the "Tiger" and Bourgeois at the time of the last War, a theory which deems it imperative in the interests of eternal peace to perpetuate the war-time prejudices and animosities—a conception diametrically opposed to that conception of Perpetual Oblivion as the foundation of peace which was provided for in 17th and 18th century European peace treaties and which is in accord with Oriental moral traditions.

Such expressions as "The peace-loving nations," may indeed be understood and passed over as a specimen of those irrational concepts so characteristic of war-time psychology. When, however, such a phrase is entrenched in a formal treaty and is intended to afford a criterion for eligibility to membership, it becomes necessary to construe it rationally. All sorts of difficulties would then arise. If the past record of a nation is to be the standard—not an unfair criterion—is it the number and extent of wars which a nation has waged? Is the U.S.A. to be classed as a peace-loving state with her record of wars with England, France, Spain, and Germany, not to mention innumerable wars with Indian tribes, with the greatest Civil War to boot? Is England with her series of wars since the Norman Conquest and especially with her imperialistic record so vividly depicted by her noted historian, Professor Seeley, in his "Expansion of England," within or without the category of peace-loving states? May the number and extent of civil wars be taken into account? If so, many a South American Republic and even the great Republic of China may feel awkward in joining the select company. If the use of force to alter the political status quo is to be the test, both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. may be disqualified from the very beginning. If one is to connive at all these historical records for the benefit of all and one is to look solely to the contemporary climate of opinion in each state, how should a country be appraised whose solons and publicists loudly proclaim the necessity of obtaining strategic bases not only in the islands of the Pacific but in other parts of the world?

It may be that the test is to come into play only with regard to non-original members. Just as India, which might have been rejected as a non-original member, not having complied with the requirements of "fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony" provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations, slipped in as an original member of the Geneva organization, so the Anti-Axis Nations might be able to become original members of the "United Nations," though they may not be allowed to become a non-original member because of their ferocious propensity.

In the Proposals new members are to be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The recommendation should legally be based on the peace-loving propensity of any new applicant. For such membership is not to be denied to any peace-loving state. The actual operation of the Proposals, however, may be such that the decision will be made by the untrammelled discretion of the Great Powers, represented as permanent members on the Security Council. Since one cannot expect Great Powers to behave like archangels, such discretion will naturally be exercised with an eye to their interests, if not by their likes and dislikes. If so, the Anglo-American concept of a "peace-loving state" may well deviate from that of the Soviet Union. Spain may be sponsored by Britain at a Council meeting as duly qualified as a "peace-loving state" and vehemently opposed by the Soviet Union on the ground that Spain lacks that qualification. Anyway, the concept of the "peace-loving states" will come to be devoid of any rational meaning and be reduced to a plaything of power-politics of the Councillors.

The punitive conception of peace, a reflection of war psychology, is also revealed in the importance which the Proposals attach to the organization of sanctions, especially of military sanctions, to be imposed on future "aggressors".

When the League of Nations Covenant was being drafted at Paris by Allied statesmen, the Frenchmen proposed the setting up of an international institution by a contract of mutual assurance against war. The institution was to be endued with the authority of laying down the law in cases of international disputes and of enforcing its decisions by means of diplomatic, economic and military sanctions. An international force with an international staff was to be organized which would be able to overcome all unjustified and, therefore, criminal opposition on the part of any covenant-breaking state. The French plan was too logical to be swallowed by even semi-idealistic Anglo-Saxon statesmen like Wilson, Cecil and Smuts, alive to the susceptibilities of national sovereignty in contemporary international society. They evinced an instinctive distrust of such an ambitious scheme which inevitably made a large invasion of national sovereignty. Cecil believed in a machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and in the procedure of delay and discussion in restraint of wars. He believed in the efficiency of economic pressure. He was skeptical, however, of enforcement by any form of international force. His ideas came to be embodied in Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant. It is true that Article 16 provided for automatic boycott and recommendations for military sanctions to be applied by the Members. By virtue of the actual state of international solidarity the system of automatic boycott was practically dead by the emollient interpretation adopted by the Assembly of 1921, and no recommendation for military sanction was ever adopted. The efforts to reinforce these provisions by the draft treaty of mutual guarantee of 1923, the Geneva Protocol of 1924 and the Locarno Agreements of 1925 were not crowned with success.

The present Proposals are designed to make sanctions tenfold more efficient.

The boycott measures have been made much more flexible than under the League Covenant, but each member of the organization is strictly obligated to apply them upon call and in the manner dictated by the Council. The only rights which a minor nation placed in difficulties by the employment of boycott has, are the "right to consult" the Council and a vague contingent right to obtain aid from other members.

With respect to military sanctions no international force as distinguished from national force is to be established. China alone could, it seems, afford to be idealistic enough to propose the old French idea which was readily rejected by the other Three who knew better. Nevertheless, there is to be placed at the disposal of the Council armed forces which are to be contributed by members of the organization and the number and types of which are to be fixed by a special agreement or agreements, subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by each contributory state. Moreover, for purposes of urgent military measures National Air Force contingents are to be available for combined international enforcement action. In planning the application of the armed forces, the Security Council is to be assisted by a Military Staff Committee to be composed of the chiefs of staff of the Permanent Members of the Council or their representatives, although the all important question of command of armed forces is said to be still undecided.

Surely, a grandiose display of shining armour to awe the world at large. And all this can be mobilized by the all-powerful Security Council whenever it determines that a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression exists in any part of the world.

The idea of maintaining world peace by military sanction is part and parcel of the punitive conception of peace. It postulates the clear-cut but naive distinction between aggressor and peace-loving nations. Inasmuch, however, as the Great Powers now posing as "peace-loving states" attained their present status through a series of aggressions against more peaceful peoples, some less brazen-faced individuals would prefer to express it in terms of the regenerate nations and the unregenerate ones. The peace-loving or regenerate nations are to be entitled to lay down the creed because of their alleged moral excellence, although by reason of their physical superiority they are to be allowed a certain latitude in its observance. The aggressor or unregenerate nations by reason of having fallen into disfavor by being suspected of doing the very things by which the regenerate nations became great, are to be dubbed as criminal nations, to be punished or to be placed on probation. This transcendent philosophy became fashionable at the time of World War I and obtained the status of official philosophy by the Versailles Treaty. The victors were ipso facto regenerate nations and all who had not incurred their displeasure were placed by them in the same category. The vanquished were the unregenerate nations and were degraded, dismembered and disarmed by way of punishment and put on probation pending their repentance. The selflaudatory philosophy waned for a while when nations became sober. It soon revived with more vehemence, and it constitutes the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

The perfection of the system of sanctions is directed against future unregenerate nations i.e. nations who may court the displeasure of the regenerates. The sanction provisions in the Covenant of the League of Nations were tempered by certain clear-headed statesmen who could pierce through the myth of the popular philosophy. The sanction provisions of the Proposals are indeed characterized by logical clarite with which the same philosophy is developed into a juridical system, equipped with devices evincing the American concept of efficiency for safeguarding the practical operation of the system.

THE VANISHING NEGRO

Oppressed People Are Slowly Moving Out of Mississippi

Editor's Note: This article is taken from a recent issue of the magazine Time:

Over all the black, rich delta land of Mississippi, which produces 7 per cent of the nation's cotton crop, Southern whites were lifting their own loads toting their own bales. In the hills, white women and small boys sweated behind the mules down the long hot rows of cotton and corn.

For Mississippi, which still has the nation's second largest Negro population (1,074,578), was running short of Negroes.

Since 1940, when Mississippi whites outnumbered Negroes for the first time in a century, an estimated 50,000 Negroes have left the state, heading north in the hope of better pay and a better life. An additional 12,000 have gone into the armed forces. Many are in well-paid war jobs; some have quit domestic work to live on their dependency benefits.

The Jackson Advocate, a Negro publication, claims that scores are moving away daily because they are "frustrated and confused" by the South's racial bigotry.

Mississippi, proud of its pleasant way of life—which has depended for more than a century on Negro labor—fretted and fumed at doing the hard work. But Mississippians continued to tack up bigger and bolder Jim Crow signs. There was no pause in the steady run of "incidents" between white civilians and Negro soldiers at the state's 36 military establishments. Politicians, bitter at the New Deal for "pampering" the colored folks, went right on orating in favor of white supremacy. The Grenada County Weekly editorialized: "The good darkies of the South should remember that, at the best, Eleanor (Roosevelt) will be boss of the U.S. a limited time, while the good white people of the South will be here forever . . ."

He Missed Something

The hostess, on the eve of a dinner party, warned her butler on no account to offer wine to one of the guests.

The dinner passed off successfully but afterwards when the ladies were in the drawing room, the guest remarked to her hostess: "I don't want to be personal but should like to know why I was so pointedly ignored when the wine was being handed round tonight.

"Oh", said the hostess, "I told the butler about that. I know you have joined the Temperance League."

"But," said the guest, "it wasn't the Temperance League I joined. It was the Morality League."

"So stupid of me, dear," was the reply, "but I knew you had given up something."

Relief

The grandmother was tucking her four-year-old grandson into bed. "All right, my dear," she whispered softly, "are you ready for your bed-time story?"

The child began to fidget. "Grandmother," he murmured, "not tonight, please."

"Then," offered the grandparent, "shall I sing you a lullaby?"

"No," said the four-year-old boy, "no lullaby."

The grandmother was perplexed, "Then what can I do for you, my child?", she asked.

"Well," proposed the child, "suppose you take a walk and let me get some sleep."

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 14

NEWS REPORTS SHOULD BE CONCRETE

YOMIURI—The value of reports and information consists of their concreteness. If the facts are concretely revealed, no lectures or sermons are necessary, and by this alone the people will define their course and harden their determination. That is the secret, and the meaning, of reporting. But why has this been forgotten, and why is it that vague and abstract news is being reported? Stereotyped reports not only fail to give strength to the people, but on the contrary rob them of their strength.

A good example are the reports on the damages caused by air bombing. Hereafter reports on air raid damages must be made in the most concrete form. If such reports are made that, if only the date-line is changed, they can apply to any bombing at any time, we must say that the essence of reporting and propaganda under war-time conditions is not being understood. Of course, certain considerations must be made from the strategic viewpoint. But as can be understood from the scouting undertaken by the enemy before and after the raids, it is obvious that the enemy is informed better than ourselves. Again, if there is still such an old-fashioned paternal spirit on the part of the authorities fearing that the minds of the people might be disturbed, then such a spirit is definitely unnecessary. Have the authorities not yet noticed the burning, fierce fighting will among the people?

If the reports on the damages are abstract, the first effect is this: to fill in what was left vague, rumors get started. While these are exaggerations we want to state expressly that they are the evil fruits born by abstract reports. The reports which are supposed to possess public authority, lack the power to suppress these rumors. From this fact alone, the undesirable effect of rumors on the fighting strength can be understood.

The second effect may be even more serious. That is to say, with such abstract reports as at present, not only in the country, but even among the people who are not living just next door to the affected areas, the situation cannot be clearly understood at all. Under the present conditions when opportunities to go to the affected areas and see things for oneself are extremely scarce, this result is but natural. However, what is most important is that the folks in the country, who are given no knowledge whatsoever on the situation, have to look after the air raid victims.

Only when the damages done by the bombings are concretely and vividly understood can true love for neighbor and for fellow-national be created. The air-raid victims who go into the country where such knowledge is lacking, and who more or less have to make inroads into the livelihood of the country people, are in some cases being regarded as a nuisance.

Even if the Government does not make reports concretely, or does not permit them to be made concretely, it is all right if the Government takes care of the problem of the sufferers by its own methods. But in fact, the victims after all are relying on relatives or friends or asking for help in the rural districts. Is the Government's method of issuing news and information not rather destroying the basis for the neighborly love and comradeship that should help these victims? The value of reports of information consists in their concreteness.

ENDURANCE AND TRUST IN THE AUTHORITIES

MAINICHI—The victims of the recent air raid are now experiencing hardships beyond words. However, we must keep on encouraging and stimulating one another and march straight ahead without disturbing our lines. We must keep up the spirit of saying: come if you will! We all have to do silently what each of us should do. We have always seen that sort of sturdy strength among the masses of our people. This is the true aspect of the Japanese, of a great people which can be trusted.

No matter what may happen we are confident. The most important thing is the firm establishment of such a structure which will enable us to face everything confidently. To say the truth, such a structure should already be completed, and on its foundation all matters coming up should be handled swiftly regardless of any eventuality. If committees are set up only after things have happened, it will be too late. But it is not too late yet. The prerequisite condition for all of this is to establish a confident preparedness speedily with strong political power, and to acquire such feeling of trust in the authorities on the part of the people as will not waver under any circumstance.

A man applying for a job was told by the manager that the firm was overstaffed. "Sure," you could start me," he replied. "The little bit of work I would do wouldn't be noticed."